# The British Apollo,

OR,

## *Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.*

To which are added the moſt

## Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

*Perform'd by a Society of GENTLEMEN.*

From **Friday** April 30th. to **Wednesday** May 5th. 1708.

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Q. *A Perſon who ſays he is a Foreigner, and therefore not very converſant in the* Engliſh *Tongue, has ſent us a* Latin *Queſtion, which he leaves us at liberty to propoſe in* Engliſh, *namely how to compute the firſt day of the World, and aſſign the Region, where it firſt commenc'd?*

*A.* The *Jews* computed their day from Sun-ſet, agreeably to the firſt account of them, the Evening and the Morning were the firſt day. But ſince before the Creation of the heavenly Luminaries we read of the ſame revolution of day and night, it follows, that no ſooner was Light created (for then the beginning of the firſt day commenc'd) than there were different hours of the thus computed day, according to the different Parts of the indigeſted Chaos. But to aſſign the region, where the beginning of the firſt day took its riſe, is a thing impoſſible, becauſe the Earth was then without Form and Void, and therefore not correſpondent to this preſent Globe. But to come the neareſt to ſuch a Computation is, to eſtimate the ſixth day (when the Earth was finiſh'd) Since of that alſo it is ſaid, and the Evening and the Morning were the ſixth day. And yet here the difficulty will be ſtill as great, if, as the Sun may be ſuppos'd to ſucceed the Firſt born light, either in the ſame part of the ſame Circle, or the correſpondent part of another, ſo we only ſay, that the ſixth day began in that part of the Earth, which then happen'd to have the Sun in it's Diurnal Revolution juſt below it's occidental Horizon. But if the Sun was primarily intended for this little Globe, we may at leaſt propoſe it as a Conjecture, that the Providence of God might ſo order the beginning of the firſt day, that the ſixth day might commence in Paradiſe, the firſt Habitation of our great Progenitor.

Q. *Gentlemen, Having ſeveral times had very warm Arguments and reaſoning with diverſe Perſons, who maintain there is an unavoidable Fate attending all Marriages: That is, that the Perſons, they do or ſhall marry, are inevitably allotted them by Providence, which they cannot avoid. Which I look upon to be contrary to Scripture Reaſon, and Experience; that ſcarce ever cou'd convince any of that (I think) bruitiſh Stupidity; I deſire your Thoughts herein, to be inſerted in the* Britiſh Apollo, *which may convince ſeveral, and very much oblige your humble Servant*, S. R.

*A.* We don't wonder at your ill ſucceſs in ſuch Diſputes, ſince it is more eaſy to Confute than to Convince, ſuch is the Ignorance of ſome and the Obſtinacy of others. Tho' we beg leave to tell you, that you cannot confute your Antagoniſts by Experience, ſince it is impoſſible to demonſtate to a married Man, that he might have choſen another Wife, any otherwiſe than by general Reaſon, which makes it Coincident with your ſecond Topick. We ask the Aſſertors of this irrational Fatality, whether, when a Man makes a ſinful Choice, that Choice be unavoidable. If they anſwer in the Negative, they give up the Cauſe; if in the Affirmative they make God the Author of Sin. Shou'd any Child of theirs be ſo diſobedient to their Commands as to throw himſelf away upon a worthleſs Perſon, we are apt to think, that they wou'd retaliate his Diſobedience with a ſuitable Reſentment. And yet to be in the leaſt angry with him is to diſavow their own Opinion. We wou'd enquire, whether upon the firſt notice of his intention they wou'd not endeavour to Diſſuade him from it: We anſwer for them, that they wou'd. And yet to Diſſuade from an unavoidable Action is ſure Impertinent, in *Judges* 3. 6. It is taken notice of in the *Iſraelites* as no inconſiderable fault, that they took the Daughters of the *Canaanites* to be their Wives, and gave their Daughters to their Sons. But however, the Scriptures may convince them of Sin, here is an Hypotheſis that will bear them harmleſs. For why ſhou'd they be accountable, where Inability muſt Excuſe? But as it muſt be allow'd, that Providence ſometimes more than ordinarily interpoſes, ſo our Freedom, as oppos'd to inevitable neceſſity, may be illuſtrated with the following inſtance. Let us ſuppoſe a Man upon two Propoſals, the one a very good one, the other the reverſe, out of an unwarrantable Humour to chooſe the laſt. We have reaſon to believe, that God will ſuffer him to proceed as a Puniſhment of his Folly, but ſince this ſufferance is occaſion'd by his own default, we cannot reaſonably imagin, that God wou'd have prevented him, had he been willing to have made a better choice. And thus the ſame thing is at once an Act of Providence in the Creator, and yet an Act of Choice in the Creature. In the one it is an Act of Juſtice in the other of Folly.

*Ce.* Why didſt thou dide the lightning of her Eyes?
Since *there* the loveliеſt Charm of Beauty lies.
*Pa.* Ah! Madam, tho ſuch ſtrokes do more than pleaſe,
Flaſhes wou'd iſſue from ſuch Eyes as theſe,
And, with the *Painter* the fair *Picture* ſeize.

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*To* Liberia, *who told him, She was not to be gain'd the Common way.*

NOT Gain You! Yes, if trueſt Love may dare,
To hope for any favour from the Fair,
When all *Apollo*'s Marks to grace my Suit appear?
Then, My *Liberia*, I'le with pleaſure ſhow
What I can more than Common Lovers do.
You ſhall Each thought Indulge, Your wiſhes gain,
Know all the Joys of Love, but Not the Pain,
And bliſs above your fondeſt hopes obtain.
Not that I boaſt a Conſtancy refin'd,
But Charms like Yours, muſt fix the wildeſt Mind,
And tho' this Age can no Example prove,
Of Strickteſt Honour, or of Faithful Love,
I like the Mourning Turtle can be true,
Be Ever Conſtant to my Vows, and You,
But tho' with Niceſt Truth You ſhall be ſerv'd,
I'm not by Merit, but your Charms preſerv'd.

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## Foreign News, *&c.*

ROme, April 7 N. S. His Holyneſs has ſent New Inſtructions to his Nuntio's at Vienna, Paris, and Madrid, and Endeavours by all Imaginable Means to procure a Peace between the Chriſtian Potentates Now in War. They write from Naples that the Nobility of that Kingdom had ſent two Lords of Diſtinction to Barcelona and Vienna, with their deſires that General Thaun be continued in the Viceroyſhip, at leaſt till Sicily be reduc'd. We hear from Meſſina, that the Marquiſs de los Balbaſes, who Commands there as Viceroy to King Philip, being apprehenſive that the Allies will Employ a Conſiderable ſtrength againſt that Kingdom, both by Sea and Land, takes all poſſible Precautions to put the ſame into a good Poſture of Defence; but that the want of Money is a great Obſtacle to his Deſigns; and beſides, that he cannot much depend on the Sicilian Soldiery, who are neither well diſciplin'd, nor well affected to the Preſent Government.

Strasburg, April 19. N. S. The Greateſt Part of our Troops are at preſent about Achenheim, and, 'tis ſaid, the Marſhal of Villars, who came yeſterday from the Camp to this City, only waits the Return of a Courier, he has diſpatch'd to Court, to begin the Military Operations. Bridges are making over the Rhine, both at Briſac and Fort Louis. We have Intelligence from the other ſide of the Rhine that the Enemy have already drawn ſuch a Number of Troops into a Body, that 'tis likely the Marſhal of Villars will judge it beſt to lay aſide the Deſign he had form'd againſt them.

Hague, April 27. The States General have written to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſell in very preſſing Terms, to deſire him to hold his Troops in a Readineſs to march; but it will not be Certainly known till the Return of the Duke of Marlborough from Hannover, whether thoſe Troops and the Saxons are to ſerve on the Rhine, or the Mozelle, or come for the Netherlands as they were at firſt order'd. The Daniſh Troops quarter'd in Bavaria, have receiv'd Orders to hold themſelves in a Readineſs to March, and 'tis given out, that They are to ſerve in Hungary; but 'tis hop'd they will be ſent to the Rhine, according to the Earneſt Inſtances of ſome Members of the Grand Alliance, that the Elector of Hannover may be in a Condition to act Offenſively this Campain. According to our laſt Advices from Breſlau, the Affairs of Sileſia are not yet quite adjuſted, and the Swediſh Miniſters does not ſeem ſatisfied with the laſt Declaration made by the Imperial Commiſſaries, who pretend that They have fully Executed the Conditions ſtipulated by the Treaty of Alt. Randſtat. He ſent that Declaration to his Maſter by an Expreſs, and ſo We ſhall know in a few days the Sentiments of his Swediſh Majeſty on this Grand Affair, and whether that Prince will perſiſt in his Demands in favour of the Reform'd Proteſtants, which are abſolutely Refus'd by the Imperial Miniſters, as being No Part of the Treaty aforeſaid.

London, April 30. The Earl of Hertford, Son to his Grace the Duke of Somerſet, is gone for Flanders, to ſerve as Volunteer under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. Sir George Bing has been favourably receiv'd by her Majeſty, and thank'd for the Great Services he has render'd the Nation. The State Priſoners are ſet out from Scotland in Three Diviſions, Each Under the Guard of a Troop of Horſe.

Any that deſire Books of Guards to keep their Papers in, may have them neatly bound for two Shillings a piece to hold 150 by leaving word with the Men in their walks.

Any Perſons may have the Supernumerary Paper for the Month of April, at 2 *d.* a piece or 6 *d.* a Quarter any time this Month at Mr. *Bickerton*'s.

All Perſons are deſir'd to ſend their Letters, whether with Queſtions or Subſcriptions for the Paper, either to Mr. *W. Keble*, in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, Mr *Tho. Bickerton*, at the *Golden Flower-de-Luce*, in St. *Paul's-Church Yard*, or to the Printer, whoſe Name you will find at the End or the Paper, and to Subſcribe them for the *Britiſh Apollo*. At which Places alſo Advertiſements are Taken in at Half a Crown each, if of moderate length; they may alſo be deliver'd to the Men in their Walks.

Any Perſons may have whole Sets from the Beginning upon directing as before. The Conditions are two Shillings per Quarter, to be deliver'd at each Perſon's Houſe, and proportionable Deductions to be made to all who come in within the Quarter.

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## *ADVERTISEMENTS.*


IF John Evans Printer, who liv'd about a year and half ago, with Mrs. Holt at St. Jones's Gate in London, will either come, or ſend word to Mr. Tho Bickerton Bookſeller, at the Golden Flower de-Luce in St. Paul's Church-yard, where he may be ſpoke with or ſent to, he may hear of Propoſals in a very great Degree, to his Advantage.

RUN away from his Maſter on the 14th Inſtant, one Tho. Jones, about 24 Years of Age, with Pock-holes in his Face, a dark Brown Wig, in a Grey Cloath Livery lin'd with black, Stammers a little in his Speech, whoever brings him to Mr. Dikes, by the Horſe-ſhoe Tavern in Drury lane, ſhall have two Guineas Reward.

A Purſe having in it a Ring with a Large Table Diamond on it and ſix Small ones about it. Another Ring with a Large Ruby and eight Diamonds round it, 6 Guineas, and 4 Broad Pieces, and ſix Agats cut for a Watch Chain. Whoever brings them to Mr. Wiſſons againſt the King on horſe-back Charing-Croſs, ſhall have five Guineas.


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Printed for the Authors, by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Preſs*, againſt *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. Where Advertiſements are Taken in.

Numb. 24.

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Q. *In a Book Entituled* Wibbin's Art of Measuring *you will find this: If a round Column be 35 Inches, and the length 364 Inches, how much does the piece contain in Cubick Feet. Now the Question is thus solved; to the double of the Logarithm of the Diameter, add the Logarithm of the length, and to that add in all Cases the fixt Number 6.65732, the Sum of all which in this Case will be found to be 203. What I desire of* Apollo *is to have the Construction of the first Number 6.65732?*

*A.* If the Square of the Diameter is multiplied by .785 and that again into the length of the Column, and the Product divided by 1728 (number of Cubic Inches in a Cubic Foot) you will have the solidity of the Column in Cubic Feet. Therefore your fixt Number must be the Logarithm of .785 divided by 1728.

Q. *After what manner does the Sympathetick Powder Perform such Cures as are ascribed to it, By Sir* Kenelm Digby, *The Honourable Mr.* Boyle *and others, without the Application of it to the Party affected, curing at a Distance? Answer'd at large in the* Athenian Oracle, Vol. I. Page 71.

Q. *Whether there ever was, or may be now perform'd a Real Transmutation of Baser Mettals into Gold? Answered in the* Athenian Oracle, Vol. II. Page 329.

Q. *In what Country may I best regain my lost Health?*

*A.* In *France*, that being a most temperate Climate for Air; which is a main Ingredient for the Recovery of Health; therefore is advis'd to, by most skillful Physicians.

Q. *Which Beast is most Cunning?*

*A.* The Fox (as we conceive) becaufe this Beast, when hunted, makes most doubles, to throw off the following Hounds.

Q. *Which Sin is more Abominable, Murder or Adultery?*

*A.* Murder, as being more substantially so, *ex Natura Rei*; whereas Adultery is only Sin Accidentally and Circumstantially; yet the last is so great a Sin, that the Scripture says, no Adulterers shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.

Q. *What is the reason, that the Guelding of a Ram, prevents the Growth of the Horns, and the Guelding of a Bull increaseth the Growth of the Horns?*

*A.* Because the Guelding of a *Ram*, abates the Saline Parts of the Seminal Liquor, productive of Horns; but a Bull, being much more prone to venery, when Guelt, retains more of those Saline Parts, and not having a Natural Vent for them, they increase the Growth of their Horns.

Q. *Pray solve me what is meant by the word* Write, *in your Paper* Numb. 21 *in these Lines:*

*For if on them and you* Phœbus *shone bight,*
*They would grow better, and you better write.*

*A.* By the word *Write*, we mean a certain Manual Operation, rendring Pen, Ink and Paper, the Vehicles of Thoughts; an illustrious Demonstration whereof, at present offers it self, in that Communication of your Learned Question, to our Judgment for Solution.

Q. *Gentlemen, Ye pretend to be the Sons of* Phœbus, *your Father indeed foretold how long his Oracle would last; pray solve me how long Yours will last? Yours Sirs,* J. G. J. B.

*A.* We design to Answer Questions as long as People will send them; and we need not dispair of a Buthel a Week of such as yours, from this Inquisitive Town.

Q. *Gentlemen, I have subscrib'd to Your Paper from the first publishing of the same and till now have not sent you one Question, and being Encourag'd by your* Numb. 20. (*where you say you will do your best to improve Mens Morals and enlighten their Understandings*) *I make bold to ask your Opinion of Gaming, whether he that plays or wagers for Money be not guilty of Covetousness? Your Answer will either continue or break a Gamester.* S. F.

*A.* When any Play for more than what is equal to them, whether they win or loose, it must be direct Coveting of other People's Money, since it cannot be thought that any would Play with Design to loose their own; except to manage thereby some secret Intrigue or Stratagem, which may bare a worse Interpretation than the other.

Q. *What Liquor is wholesomest for our usual Drink?*

*A.* Climates and Constitutions must be consulted to give Answers in Particular, but in General; we believe true Wine and Water mixt the wholesomest.

Q. *Gentlemen, my Taylor has sent me his Bill, and reckons 15 Shillings for altering an old Coat and Wastcoat, which is not worth so much now 'tis done, and sets me down 3 Pound for the making of a new Suit of Clothes, which is very unreasonable. But he has wrote a Receipt at the Bottom,* Received the full Contents of this Bill. *Now, whether or no is it lawful for me to Cheat him, and say I have paid him this Money? A speedy Answer will oblige Yours* J. L.

*A.* The giving more for altering old things than they are worth is no Argument, the Taylor earn'd not his Money, but that you had no good Forecast: As for the lots of his Bill; should he draw a longer upon you in Chancery, to bring you upon your Oath for the Payment of it, and has Money and Courage to maintain the Suit, your Cloaths with their Consequences, may Cost you more than you are aware of; But be your Taylor an Honest Man, or a meer Taylor, you cannot in Honour or Honesty pretend to the benefit of an Acquittance, for what you have not Discharg'd.

Q. Apollo, *they say you are as Cunning as a Conjurer, can you tell me my Present Thoughts?*

*A.* Yes, your Present Thoughts are, that we cannot tell them.

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## POEMS.

Q. *ASSociated Sages,*
*My Wife in a rage is,*
*I cannot tell how to quell her;*
*Sure the D---l was in her,*
*When just now at Dinner,*
*I chanc'd to throw down the Salt-cellar.*
*Like* Billingsgate *fury,*
*She scolds I assure ye,*
*And tells me of bad success;*
*For the spilling of Salt,*
*(An unpardonable Faule)*
*Doth cause, or predict no less.*
*I call her my Charm,*
*And tell her no harm,*
*From so trivial a matter can follow;*
*And if She is willing,*
*To wager a Shilling,*
*I'll send the debate to* Apollo.
*Pray Can it declare,*
*An Event that is rare,*
*Or shew the success of my Actions;*
*If not, for the future,*
*I desire you would tutour*
*Me how to prevent such Fractions.* *And*

*And whence did ariſe,*
*Such a fooliſh Surmiſe,*
*That ſpilling of Salt on the Table;*
*(Like dire Portents)*
*Unlucky Events,*
*To ſignify e're ſhould be able?*

*A.* Many Wagers are ſent,
Like Yours with intent,
Our *Phœbus*'s Fame to advance Sir;
But like the Claret and Tea,
Your Shilling will be,
But a bite, to draw in an Anſwer.
Yet tho' we are willing,
To finger your Shilling,
Without it, We'l tell you the reaſon,
Why ſpilling of Salt,
Is eſteem'd ſuch a Fault,
Becauſe it doth every thing ſeaſon.
Th' Antiques did Opine,
'Twas of Friendſhip a Sign,
So ſerv'd it to Gueſts in Decorum;
And thought Love decay'd,
When the Negligent Maid,
Let the Salt cellar tumble before 'em.
Theſe in Ancient Romances
Were the Whims, and the Fancies
Of thoſe who ſet up for right Thinking:
But the Moderns more wiſe,
Such Trifles diſpiſe,
Improving free thought, by free Drinking.

Q. *Anſwer Ye Sons of Wiſdom; firſt I ask,*
*Why you have undertook ſo great a Task?*
*Whether for Lucre, or t' acquaint the Age,*
Apollo's Sons *are ſtill upon the Stage?*
*Or is it to Refine unpoliſh'd Man?*
*If ſo, the Bleſſed Gods prolong your Span?*
*Yours when informd.*

*A.* For Lucre? no, th' Expence muſt ſhew the Gains,
Can never anſwer half our Time and Pains:
Much leſs, Ambition can our Minds inſpire,
From Inquiſitions, ſince we ſtill retain:
To own your laſt, may be eſtem'd a Pride;
We'l leave the World to judge then, what it is beſide.

A Gentleman was pleas'd to ſend us a Copy of *Latin* Verſes, deſiring an Anſwer, which according to his requeſt, we have tranſlated and anſwer'd in *Engliſh.*

Q. *My Life bears Date (lo!) eight and twenty Years,*
*Whoſe Grief A Signal of my Fate appears.*
*Sad I remain from Early Dawn of Day,*
*And languid Hours contract a Dead Delay.*
*When Lucid Beams Compoſe Diurnal light,*
*Black Thoughts recurr and from a Gloomy Night.*
*Sol's Quickning Beams afford my Soul no Eaſe,*
*Nor, Night return'd, do theſe my Torments ceaſe.*
*How oft alas have I, tho' vainly ſtrove*
*My Mind to reinſtate, my Cares to move!*
*If I the Muſes Court, or Poets read,*
*Some new Reflections new Afflictions Breed.*
*On Sabbath Days to Church I gladly go,*
*Hoping Devotion might exclude my Woe:*
*But when to Gracious Heaven I make Appeal,*
*My Pray'rs want Fervor, my Proſtration Zeal.*
*What Wandring Dreams attend my Turbid Reſt,*
*Cimmerian Darkneſs hovers o'er my Breaſt:*
*Theſe Diſmal Fogs, and Miſty Vapours Fled,*
*From Pond'rous Fetters Looſe, I raiſe my Head:*
*Luxuriant Joys my ſickly Senſes clear,*
*How can I well the great Mutation bear:*
*Thus Both Extreams Conſpire to wreck my Mind,*
*Ambiguous Fate appearing croſs and kind:*
*Oh that I could in Middle Paths but run,*
*Voracious Scylla's Rocks and Dread Charybdis ſhun?*

*A.* The Cauſe from whence theſe different Woes (accrue,
Does doubtleſs manifeſt appear to you.
Whether in Mind the great Diſorder's fix'd,
Or with the Juices and the Blood commix'd:
If in the latter, try the Doctor's Skill,
Whoſe Healing Preſcripts may remove the Ill.
If in the former, Rules Divine are beſt,
To Calm the Paſſions and to purchaſe reſt,
Whoſe ſtrict obſervance, guides the doubtful ſtay,
And by a proſp'rous and conductive Ray,
Directs thoſe dang'rous Rocks and points the mid-dle way.

Q. *Say Jugling Prieſts (ſince 'tis moſt certain*
*Your God has neither* Brains, *nor* Beard;
*And tho' Fools think he ſpeaks, You're heard,*
*By Wiſe-men, behind the Curtain.)*

*Why? when* Old Somnus *nightly bruſhes,*
*My Senſes with his dusky Wings,*
*He well ſtrung Nerves at once Unſtrings;*
*And Members grow as frail as Ruſhes.*

*Say too, ſince You will needs be ſhewing,*
*When Senſe and Thought do quite forſake,*
*And teaſing Care! Oh! do not wake!*
*Where Dwell's the* Soul, *and what She's doing?*

*A.* The An'mal Spirits, tyr'd and ſpent,
Need Reſt (ſo frail is Human State)
Then they want Pow'r t' invigorate
The Nerves, to whom their Force is lent.

The Soul retir'd, does then reſign
To Fancy'd roving Whims the Sway,
Who thouſand Follies does diſplay,
Teaching to write Verſe juſt like thine.

But ſince our Follies you inſiſt on,
Your ſollid Head behind the Curtain,
Is a ſubantial Fool for certain,
Or ne'er of Fools you'd ask a Queſtion.

Sons

Sons of Apollo. *I think my self extreamly oblig'd to* Apollo *for the Answer to my Question in* Numb. 17, *of the* Ignis Fatuus. *Be pleased therefore to accept these Lines as an humble acknowledgment to* Apollo's Deity.

Hail Beards Divine!
Let Your soft Sense, in softer Numbers flow,
In every Line a God like Genius show.
By Your sharp Wit all carping Criticks quell,
And be Divinely Brave without a Parallel.
Go on Bright Youths, and all that's Good pursue,
And let old *Athens* be renew'd in YOU.

*Sic vaticinatur*, J. J.

## Foreign News, &c.

Vienna, April 25. N. S. His Imperial Majesty has signified to his Commissioners at the Diet of Presburg, that his Earnest Desire is, the Hungarians assembled there shou'd state, and give an Account of their Grievances, the Emperor being desirous to redress the same, to the utmost of his Power; and in particular he will permit the Protestants, to build some Churches, though not on the same foot with those in Silesia. The Danish Troops, which are in Bavaria, have at last receiv'd Orders to march for Hungary.

Cologne, May 1. N. S. Some time since, there was a rising of the Mob in this City, occasion'd by the Sermons which the Prussian Resident caus'd to be preach'd, Every Sunday, by a Minister from Cleves, whom his Prussian Majesty had sent to him. Things have been quiet since, till Yesterday when several Incitations were posted up in many places of the City, to Invite the Romish Zealots to repair at a certain Hour before the Resident's House, in order to Insult the same. Hereupon several Scholars and Common People got together, and committed several Outrages, but some Companies out of the Garrisons coming up, dispers'd the Rioters.

Brussells, May 2. N. S. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough set out from the Hague the 7th Instant, at 8 in the Morning, and arriv'd at Antwerp the next Day, about 5 in the Afternoon, under a Triple Discharge of the Artillery. On the 19th Instant died here the Cout de Tirimont, one of the Council of State to his Catholick Majesty, and formerly Plenipotentiary and Ambassadour at the Congress of Ryswick, in the 84th Year of his Age.

Antwerp, May 2. N. S. On Tuesday in the Afternoon his Grace the Duke of Marlborough arriv'd here, and set out the next Morning for Ghent, where he arriv'd about six the same Afternoon.

Paris, May 7. N. S. The Court of St. Germains lays the blame of their Miscarriage in the Attempt upon Scotland, on the Count de Fourbin. But that Admiral on the other hand Expoles the Court, as being too fond of their Chimerical Intrest in Great Britain. However, 'tis said the King has fully approv'd his Conduct. The Duke of Vendome is set out for Lisle, and will be followed on the 14th by the Duke of Burgundy, whose Baggage is preparing to be sent away to morrow. The Duke of Berry sets out the 15th and the Pretended Prince of Wales 4 or 5 days later. Twenty Battallions and 16 Squadrons are marching from Germany, to reinforce the Duke of Burgundy's Army in the Netherlands, and Those Troops are to be supply'd by a like Number, that are marching from Dauphine. An Express from the Duke of Orleans has brought advice, That that Prince design'd to review his Army the 4th Instant, between Fraga and Lerida, in order to pass the Segra the next day, and Invade Catalonia.

London, May 5. The Duke of Northumberland is made a Major General, and Earl Rivers General of Horse.

James Cardonnell Esq; is made a Commissioner of the Salt-Office.

Sir Philip Meadows Junior, and Thomas Broderick Esq; are made Comptrollers of the Army. And Charles Downing Esq; Comptroller of the Inward and Outward Port of London.

Any that desire Books of Guards to keep their Papers in, may have them neatly bound for two Shillings a piece to hold 150 by leaving word with the Men in their walks.

Any Persons may have the Supernumerary Paper for the Month of April, at 2 *d.* a piece or 6 *d.* a Quarter any time this Month at Mr. *Bickerton's*.

All Persons are desir'd to send their Letters, whether with Questions or Subscriptions for the Paper, either to Mr. *W. Keble*, in *Westminster-Hall*, Mr. *Tho. Bickerton*, at the *Golden Flower-de-Luce*, in St. *Paul's-Church Yard*, or to the Printer, whose Name you will find at the End of the Paper, and to Subscribe them for the *British Apollo*. At which Places also Advertisements are Taken in at Half a Crown each, if of moderate length; they may also be deliver'd to the Men in their Walks.

Any Persons may have whole Sets from the Beginning upon directing as before The Conditions are, two Shillings per Quarter, to be deliver'd at each Person's House, and proportionable Deductions to be made to all who come in within the Quarter.

## *ADVERTISEMENTS.*

Just Publish'd.

THE Invasion, a Poem to the Queen, by Mr. Hill Printed for Tho. Bickerton at the Golden Flower-de-luce in St. Paul's-Church-Yard, Price 6 Pence, where may be had Camillus a Poem to the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, on his Glorious Actions in Spain, Price 6 Pence.

A New Copy-book of English, French and Italian Capitals, by Command of Hand, Price 1 Shilling. The Writing-Master's Assistant enlarg'd; and a Preface by Coll. Ayres, Price 1 Shilling 6 Pence. By Robert More. Sold by the Author, at the Golden Pen in Brownlow-Street Holborn. Where aee Taught Writing Arithmetick, Merchants Accompts and Short-hand. Also Youth Boarded or Taught Abroad.

LOST in St. James's Park the first Instant, a small Spaniel, with long Ears of Liver-colour, five Liver-colour Spots on his Back, the rest white, with long white Hair on his Chest, his Nose and Legs motled; three Silver Bells guilt, on a blew Satten Ribon, about his Neck. Whoever has found him, and brings him to Madam Williams at Chelsea shall have a Guinea reward, and reasonable Charges,

LOST in or near St. Paul's Church-Yard, a green Vellum Pocket-book, with divers Receipts for Rent in it, and other Accounts: whoever has found it, and brings it to Mr. Jones in the Upper-end of St. Martins-lane, shall have ten Shillings reward, it being of no Use to any but the Owner.

RUN away from his Master on the 2d Instant, David Marat, a Black about seventeen Years of Age, with short wooly Hair; He had on a whitish Cloath Livery, Lin'd with Blew, and Princes-mettal Buttons, with a Turbant on his Head: He sounds a Trumpet, whoever secures him and brings him to Edward Talbot Esq; by Kingstreet near Soho, shall have five Guines Reward.

IF any Person has an Estate to dispose of, near Reading, of about two hundred Pounds per Annum Freehold; if such Person will apply himself to Mr. George Wilson of the Middle Temple, he may hear of a Chapman.

Printed for the Authors, by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Press*, against *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-street*. Where Advertisements are Taken in.